Hoetry.

TOM.

Yes, Tom's the best fellow that ever you knew, Just listen to this: When the old mill took fire, and the flooring fell

And I with it, helpless, there full in my view, What do you think my eyes saw through the fire. That crept along, crept along nigher and nigher. But Robin, my baby boy, laughing to see The shining? He must have come there after me Toddled alone from the cottage without Any one's missing him. Then, with a shout— Oh, how I shouted: "For Heaven's sake, men, Save little Robin!" Again, and again They tried, but the fire held them back like a wall, I could hear them go at it, and at it, and call "Never mind, baby, sit still like a men, We're coming to get you as fast as we can. They could not see him, but I could; he sat Still on a beam, his little straw hat Carefully placed by his side, and his eyes Stared at the flame with a baby's surprise, Calm and unconscious, as nearer it crept. The roar of the fire above must have kept The sound of his mother's voice shricking his

From reaching the child. But I heard it.

It came Again and again—Oh God—what a cry! The axes went faster, I saw the sparks fly Where the men worked like tigers, nor minded

That scorched them-when, suddenly, there at The great beams leaned in-they saw him then

Down came the wall. The men made a dash-Jumped to get out of the way-and I thought "All's up with poor little Robin," and brought Slowly the arm that was least hurt to hide The sight of the child there, when swift at my

Some one rushed by and went right through the

Straight as a dart-caught the child-and then Back with him-choking and crying, but saved!

Saved safe and sound! Oh! how the men raved. Shouted and cried, and hurralted? Then they all Rushed at the work sgain, lest back wall Where I was lying away from the fire, Should fall in and bury me.

Oh! you'd admire, To see Robin now, he's as bright as a dime, Deep in some mischief, too, most of the time; Tom it was saved him. Now isn't it true Tom's the best fellow ever you knew? There's Robin now-see, he's strong as a log-And there comes Tom, too

Yes, Tom was a dog. -Appleton's Journal

WISHES.

A man in his carriage was riding along, A gaily-dressed wife by his side; In satin and laces she looked like a queen, And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as the The carriage and couple he eyed; And said, as he worked with his raw on a log, "I wish I were rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife, "One thing I would give if I could— I'd give my wealth for the strength and the health

Of the man who is sawing the wood."

A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work, Whose face as the morning was fair, Went tripping along with a smile of delight. White humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage; the lady the saw Arrayed in apparel so fine And said in a whisper, 'I wish from my heart Those satins and laces were mine.

The lady looked out on the maid with her work o fair in her callco dress, And said, "I'd relinquish my position and wealth Her beauty and youth to possess,"

Thus it is in the world: whatever our lot, Our mind and our time we employ In longing and sighing for what we have not.

Ungrateful for what we enjoy. We welcome the pleasure for which we have The heart has a void in it still,

Growing deeper and wider the longer we live, That nothing but heaven can fill

Political.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MR. LAMAR, OF MISSISSIPPI, EXPLAINS COMMANDS THE UNDIVIDED ATTENTION AND APPLAUSE OF BOTH SIDES.

Washington, August 2.—The event of to-day has been Mr. Lamar's speech in the House on the condition of the Southern States. For fairness of statement, force of logic and statesman-like consideration of a broad subject it has been excelled by no speech of the present session, and it is difficult to see how any thoughtful man who reads the speech can avoid coming to the conclusions reached and stated by Mr. Lamar. As an oratorical effort it was one of Mr. Lamar's best, and the House paid him the rare compliment of gathering about him en masse as he spoke, of listening intently from the beginning to the end of his hour and a half speech, although it extended a long half hour beyond the usual time of adjournment, and of according him warm applause from both sides of the House on his conclusion. The strength of the speech lies in its nonpartisanship and the strength of its logic He commenced by saying that it could not be truthfully asserted that the practice and the peculiar system of measures adopted by the present administration commanded the approbation of a majorpublican party to state there was no such ity of the people; but that, on the constate of lawlessness and intimidation trary, the sentiment on which the Ameramong the people who were writhing ican people regarded the conduct of naunder all of the oppression which cortional affairs was one of very decided disruption could invent? He also quoted satisfaction and despondency, accompafrom the subsequent report made on the nied with a strong and intense desire same subject by the other sub-commitfor a change. He attributed the absence tee which went to New Orleans, Messrs. of reform to the principle of a centralized Hoar, Frye and Wheeler, and from the party organization which garrisoned the President's annual message, in which he country with a hundred thousand officeacknowledged that the people of the holders and a hundred thousand expect-South had had vile and oppressive govants of office. He quoted from a speech ernments to live under, and he asked of Mr. Sanford in the recent Republican how it could be expected to find quiet, State Convention of Massachusetts in arorderly, law-abiding communities, whose raignment of the administration, which Governors were lawless felons, whose speech, he said, if it had been made by a ministers were thieves and whose mag-Democrat, would have been regarded as istrates were scoundrels. The race probgross a partisan exaggeration; and yet lem was not incapable of solution. Two that convention and its members were in statesmen, such as Lord Derby and Earl active co-operation with the very admin-Russell, would settle it in three days. istration thus characterized and held up The people of the South would be conto public reprehension, in support of a tent to withdraw from participation in political party which had indersed that the Presidential election, if they could Administration and had in return been do so, and let the people of the North indorsed by it. It was utterly impossielect a President, but they could not imble that the reforms desired could be efpose on themselves a stolid inactivity. fected by continuing in power that party All that they wanted in uniting with the whose debasement of the civil service of Democratic party was not to rule cabithe country and whose corruption of the nets, not to dictate policy, not to control administration were the things to be rethe interests of the country, but they formed. The success of that party would wanted a representative share of the regive impunity to the corrupt practices sponsibilities and benefits of common that are the subject of such universal

condemnation. But it was said that the

would endanger the permanency of the new institutions established by the war, and there was an apprehension that what was called the Southern sectional combination would be brought back, and therefore the people were not prepared, for the mere sake of correcting the disorders of the administration, to put these institutions into the hands of those who were originally opposed to their establishment. He appreciated the value of these grave apprehensions. He would speak, however, in behalf of a people who had accepted with sincerity the results of the war-who felt that they had on them the burden of recovering the confidence of the nation, and who also felt assured that with a better knowledge of their purposes and motives they would receive that faith and confidence which are necessary to bind together the various sections of the republic in the bonds of peace-a peace which in these days of party discord he feared was almost past understanding. He did not believe that the apprehension growing out of the united support by the Southern people of the Democratic party was well founded or that it should stand in the way of the aspirations of a great people for progress and reform. The idea that the South, under any combination of parties or circomstances, could ever again obtain control of this great republic, and wield its destinies against the will and instinct of this mighty people, was of all ideas the most visionary and baseless. It was absurd for a great people to apprehend that the people of the South arrogated to themselves the ruling of the interests of the nation. There was no aspiration which they had which was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the Democratic party, it was not for the purpose of sectional aggrandizement, it was not for the pur-

pose of reversing the policy of the Gov-

ernment, but it was because they had

observed an instinctive and imperative

to argue against the idea that the acces-

sion to power of the Democratic party

would suspend the supervision of the

National Government over the conduct

of affairs in the South, and that such sus-

pension would imperil the rights of the

and full development, and that they

munity, it was one of the worst of con-

ceivable governments; and he said that

the hideous system established in the

South was a composite of these two vi-

cious systems. The people were sub-

jected to the domination of their former

slaves, and were ruled over by people

whose constituents were not the people

for whom they should act, but the Fed-

eral Government. He quoted from the

report of the Louisiana Investigating

Committee of last Congress, made by Mr.

Foster, of Ohio, and expressed his aston-

ishment at hearing that gentleman claim

credit the other day for having made a

report which bore heavily on his party.

Was it a condition of Radical success, he

asked, that the country should be told

that there was murder and intimidation

on the part of the white people of Lou-

isiana against the blacks when the facts

were not? Did it bear hard upon the Re-

now co-operating with the Democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and only in the hope of getting an Administration that would not be unfriendly to them. They wanted to get an Administration which in place of the forces of conquest, subjugation and domination would give them amnesty and restoration to the privileges of American citizenship-an Administration which would allow their States the same equal rights as other States, which would allow them equality of consideration, equality of authority, jurisdiction over their own affairs, exemption from the domination of election by bayonets-that would give them local self-government, and then the country could at last see the dawn of prosperity in all the industrial enterprises of the North; it would see a true Southern renaissance-a real grand reconstruction of the South. It would see her rising from her confusion and distress, rejoicing in her newlyacquired liberty, free, great, prosperous; her sons and her daughters of every race happy in her smile, and greeting this benignant republic in the words of the inspired poet: Thy gentleness has made thee great. Loud applause.) The committee rose, and the House

COAL MINERS—THEIR STRIKES AND LAWLESSNESS-CAUSES OF

COLUMBUS, July 29, 1876.

Editors Cleveland Plain Dealer

In noticing the strike of the Cape Breton miners, and the lawless acts of the strikers, in yesterday's Herald, you ask "what is there about coal mining that makes lawless outrage and attempted murder almost always follow a disagreement on point of wages?" This is a most important query, demanding the earnest investigation of the moralist, law of self-preservation. He proceeded the statesman, the journalist and the public. I venture to offer a few suggestions on the subject, the result of twentyfive years experience as a practical miner in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Arkansas.

colored race. He quoted from a speech We have already 15,000 coal miners in made by Senator Morton, of Indiana, in Ohio and before the close of the present 1865, against conferring franchise on the century this number shall have increased colored race, and in favor of postponing to 50,000. Not a single year rolls around their political rights for ten, fifteen or that does not witness some great strike twenty years, at which time he (Morton) in some one or other of the various coal argued, the Southern States would have fields of the State accompanied with been so completely filled up by immigramore or less outrage against persons and tion from the North and from Europe property. Something is wrong which that the negroes would be in a permanent | makes such a state of affairs possible.

minority. If that distinguished states-The general public has no patience man away up in Indiana had such a view and seldom any sympathy with miners of the effect of negro citizenship, what in their wages disputes with their emmust have been the appalled feeling of ployes, and regard as consumate folly the Southern society on which that ava- policy which seeks redress for grievanlanche was to be let loose. Was it to be ces real or imaginary, through strikes, wondered at that the people of the South | The mine owners blame the leaders and at that time endeavored to save them- agitators at the mines for causing the seives from that shock! He claimed, trouble, and the public have accepted however, that after that system became this view as the facts in the case. But fastened upon them they had striven this is more apparent than real. Men earnestly and honestly to give it a fair would not continue to strike year after year, in the face of repeated losses and might have succeeded in some degree but disasters, denying themselves and their for the measures which had been adopt- children the comforts and necessaries of ed in consequence of the conflict between | life, and consuming the fruits of previous. Congress and President Johnson, the earnings, for no other reason than beworst of which measures was the estab- cause leaders and agitators tell them to lishment of the Freedman's Bureau, do so. All men profit by experience, which had cut the two races right asun- and even children cease playing with der. The inevitable effect of that recon- edged tools when they find they cut both struction policy had been to draw one ways. The peculiar surroundings of the race to its support and drive the other mines are at the foundation of many a race to its opposition. He quoted Giblong and disastrous strike. A plant de-THEIR CONDITION TO THE HOUSE-HE bou, the historian, as saying that the prived of the light of day, though caremost absurd and oppressive system of fully nourished with all the other elegovernment which could be conceived of ments of growth and life, is never as vigwas that which subjected the native of a orous as one which basks in God's suncountry to the domination of a slave; and light. So it is with man; deprivation of also quoted from John Stuart Mill, to the solar light, the awful gloom of the mine, effect that, when a government is adminand the noxious airs which lurk there, istered by rulers not responsible to the have their influence on both the body

people governed, but to some other com- and mind of the miner. Constant labor in a badly aired mine breaks down the constitution and clouds the intellect. The lungs become clogged up from inhaling coal dust, and from breathing the noxious airs of the mine; the body and limbs become stiff and sore, and the mind loses the power of vigorous thought. After six years of constant labor in a badly ventilated minethat is a mine where a man with a good constitution may from habit be able to work every day-the lungs begin to change to a bluish color. After seventeen years they are black, and after twenty years they are densely black, not a vistage of natural color remaining. The miner dies at thirty-five years of age of coal miners' consumption. In a mine where the circulation is constantly renewed, and a pure current made to sweep the face of the workings where the people are employed, little or no injury to health results from underground coal mining, but the blighting influence of want of solar light remains. Six to eight hours' immersion in a coal mine is as long as nature can stand, as mines are generally operated, without injury to the

constitution and vigor of the mind. When business men, literary men, and in short, men of every profession, who have means, over-tax their minds and undermine their health by too close application to study and duty, they seek rest and recuperation by a few weeks or months travel in the country, or they take a trip to Europe, etc., and in this course they are encouraged and advised by their physicians. Human nature is the same in the miner's cottage as in the mansion of the rich and great; and, hence, when the miner becomes worked down in exhausting subterraneous regions to which there is no parallel on earth, nature demands rest and recuperation, and the miner finds it in a strike. The lives of miners are prolonged many years by reason of their numerous strikes. That the better policy would be for the miner, when he finds his away, to change his occupation, or seek recuperation by resting singly, not in

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Exhibiting the number of Horses, Cattle, Mules, etc., Sheep and Hogs, returned to the Auditor of State's Office, by the several County Auditors, for the years 1875 and 1876, as required by Section I of the Act "to provide for the publication of the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and other animals returned for taxation," passed March 15, 1869. (O. L., vol. 66, p. 26.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Horses.		No. of Cattle.		No. of Mules, &c.		No. of Sheep,		No. of Hogs.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876
dam#	6,304	6,127	12,710	12,274	586	566	10,853	10,396	21,260	18,77
ilen	8,656 8,524	8,269 8,526	17,622 17,017	15,067 17,135	175	173	29,038	26,667	26,595	27,8
shiandshiabulu	9.224	9,201	36,202	35,227	95 86	- 84 - 96	49,994 24,406	49,162 25,410	17,890 4 513	20,46
them.	5,948	5.688	13,437	12,756	221	253	49,183	51,056	10,757	6,11
aug alze	7,707	8,104	16,077	14,187	291	290	19,817	15,957	28,675	28,78
elmont	11.095	10,530	18,549	17,693	334	386	141,589	129,786	18,001	18,12
rown	8,605 10,638	8,655 10,809	14,076	18,693 15,680	692	730 666	12,909 7,009	6,653	28,611 39,524	25,70
arroll	5,440	5,168	11.661	12,030,0	109	112	117,409	110.834	7,487	36,70
hampaign	9.610	9,931	17,374	16,753	209	320	41,264	35,700	28 994	30.8
arke	8,813	9,371	15,815	14,934	451	440	50,181	50,616	27,947	26, 3
lermont	8.644 9.492	8.850 9.555	11,452 16,107	11.472 15;216	1,093	1,056	8,969 29,446	8,063 26,126	22,924	23.8
olumbiana	9,118	8,116	15,619	18,546	201	187	122,828	102,446	52,765 10,098	9,7
oshocton	8,498	8,175	18,527	18,111	211	190	110,495	102,128	18,074	19.8
awlord	8.925	9,088	17,087	17,887	117	140	55,431	49,714	23,483	26,9
uyahoga	14,799 12,400	14,749 12,317	21,375 25,151	20,230 21,384	346	319 408	17,992 14,063	19,204 9,149	4,124	5,0
efance	5,858	6,208	18,685	12,473	116	105	15,590	18,404	48,947 13,890	44.1 15.2
claware	8,499	8,477	16,043	16,220	176	169	108,248	106,005	18,784	20,9
ile	5,994 8,952	5,958	8,689	8,192 21,623	219	40	26,4+6	24,588 25,£70	6,797	7.9
irrield	8,656	9,965 8,590	23,168 19,384	16,289	785	192 708	30,520	22,160	41,968 57,516	36,1 46,7
anklin	15,606	14,790	22,526	21,811	417	588	37,464	37,214	45,900	37.7
liton	6,263	6,807	14,509	13,875	191	128	28,181	29,256	12,870	17,0
IIIA	5,981	5,713	12,643 24,297	13,581 22,853	594 65	591	12,187 15,218	12,576	18,052	14.0
ene	10,337	10,506	11,544	16,011	383	419	30,166	18,761 27,477	2,115 45,646	42.6
iernsey	7,180	6,895	13,316	13,919	194	179	138,134	130,997	8,963	10,6
smilton	19,236	19,206	22,606	22,318	1,695	1,765	8,730	4,712	20.543	22,9
ancock	10,523 7,424	10,678	23,2 6 15,195	21,486 14,855	158 288	179	46,111 36,518	40,698	34,121	41,9
irdin	5,494	7,621 5,335	9,470	10,045	188	277 130	173,799	35,9-2 169 527	19,872 6,523	7.4
mry	5,049	5,221	12,041	21,317	132	130	12,500	11.267	11,522	18.9
ghistid	9,995	9,798	19,778	20,217	990	1,021	15,091	16,065	44,924	39.1
0ektur	4,698 6.67a	4.625 6.685	10,473 13,708	10,377	208	196	22,978 42,621	24,840	11,702	11,7
uron	10.407	10,158	21.901	21,498	102	116	76,852	37,256 68,039	18,912 13,554	20,6
CKsOn	4.684	4,324	12,868	12,730	618	590	11,292	9,799	10,217	10.7
Herson	6,220	6,035	9,890	10,130	134	132	127,474	121,808	6,969	7,6
tie	9,886 4,228	9,827 4,079	18,098	9,574	240 51	194 50	148,083	134,590 16,328	21,422	23,6
twrence	4.625	4,554	12,613	11.211	715	762	5,985	4,967	1,713	13,1
eking	12,6 0	11.829	23,489	23,272	186	194	240,771	214,495	26,854	24.9
gail	9,340	9,247	19,507	18,480	289	305	49.967	51,181	27,710	30,40
oratii	10.176 6.201	10,290 6,252	29,626 9,672	29,807 8,457	123	144	8,568	46,913 8,496	7,302	19,85
Adison	7,807	7,894	18.823	18,917	424	357	84,657	68,717	35,158	9,00
monting	8 318	7,641	16,491	17,061	171	157	59,356	62,527	6,593	7.4
uion	7,568	7,916	17,006	16,948 21,186	149	162	88,661	78,217	19,634	24,2
edina	5 602	8,421 5,513	20.837 12,769	12.501	53 570	74 575	20.664	23,013	10.684	10.4
Froer	7,339	7,492	16,419	14,536	223	244	15,888	13.978	27,236	24,9
84+1,	9,794	10,161	15,781	13,813	336	345	9,775	8,813	26,038	23,8
ontgomery	5.946 12,881	6,222 12,817	14,272 19,132	14,619	292 264	390	25,755 4,496	24,631	11,758	19,3
rgall	6,698	6,481	13,954	17,951 13,283	170	164	59,329	4,226 60,599	31,526 10,698	29.8 11.8
orrow	8,048	7,981	14,864	14,778	86	76	112,248	108,234	11,206	14.
iskingum	12,020	11,898	26,921	25,713	227	244	128,472	197,020	21,060	22,2
tile	5,983 4,349	5,845 4,489	7,696	14,281 7,654	167	134	51,685 17,997	89.470	13,674	12,8
ulding	8,647	3,741	8,563	7,055	113	115	5,991	17,035 4,800	7,284 8,152	7,10
rry	5,798	5,627	15,274	13,318	118	124	67,682	65,620	10,642	10,43
kaway	10,263 4,090	10,512	21,410	21,104 8,236	398 379	434	23,521 7,829	17,196	48,546	38,6
rtage	8 359	4,899 8, 71	8,553 25,466	26,262	75	405	34,609	7,950 36,092	14,242 4,648	13,67
ble	8,756	8,900:	15,939	15,187	253	285	9,872	8.894	88,241	6,14 36,76
mam	7,018	7, 82	17,949	14,427	276	283	22,032	16,663	23,506	23.80
hland	9,202 11,578	11,614	28,077	18,014 22,629	203 528	186	59,782 14,688	55,442	23,166	27,50
idusky	9,961	9,455	16,140	15,224	184	633 153	38,634	14,705 32,169	51,731 18,128	45,88 21,50
oto	5,611	5,377	12,768	11,008	871	878	6,091	5,377	14,961	12,57
leck	11,916	11,768	19,265	17,760	740	141	61,548	58,540	24,278	30,19
fk	7.900 13.618	8,343	17,699 96,498	12,613 22,815	241	214	18.813 57.853	16,813	24,647	22,83
nmit	8,319	12,778 8,265	26,438 19,918	20,412	189	276 180	¥1,800	23,792	23,105	23,14
mbull,	10 314	10,274	34,294	33,730	321	245	39,058	44.320	8,292 5,170	9,82 6.91
CAIAWRS	9,546	9,377	20,180	20,448	198	259	91,490	82,601	16,075	19.07
Wart	8,680	8,797	14,906	14,587 12,940	299	345	79,061	74 925	19,967	25,03
n Wert	6,784 3,700	7,223 3,547	9,638	8,869	286 899	278 383	13,375	11,232	20,142	21,43
rren	9,506	9,481	14.(86	15.207	365	447	14,623	19,876	7,407 86,573	6,75
shington	8,334	8,214	18,269	17,575	271	262	41,028	42,402	12.842	23,55
YHC	7.455	12,014	26,136	29,772 15,221	226	211	45,092	49,224	92,365	24,33
od	7,455 9.796	7,800 10,206	21.869	19,658	110 226	115 267	25,369 26,130	25,585	16,943	22,17
andot	7.766	7,763	14,967	13,613	114	177	70,876	25,375 61,884	28,216 17,271	27,07 20,82
-	-							and and	415014	20,00
Totals	738,839	737,487	1,609,260	1.449,705	26,321	26,488	4,100.288	3,854,528		

Office of Auditor of State, Columbus, Ohio, July, 26, 1876.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy, taken from the reports of the several County Auditors, as returned to this Office.

Witness my hand and seal officially

JAS. WILLIAMS,

Auditor of State

Auditor's Office, Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, August 1st, 1876.

I. James P. Sourbeck, Auditor of Stark Co., Ohio, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Tabular Statement furnished this Office by the Auditor of State, and ordered to be published as required by an act of the General Assembly, of the State of Ohio, passed March 15th, 1876.

Witness my hand and seal officially.

Canton, O., Aug. 3, 1875.

sore by breathing the foul and noxious air of the mine cannot reason, and the best remedy which the mine owners can apply for the prevention of strikes and consequent lawlessness, is not in cursing the folly and fatuity of miners, nor in arging the enactment of conspiracy laws, but in applying thorough and vigorous ventilation in the mines.

Were all strikes to resolve themselves into questions of endurance between the two parties, acts of lawlessness would seldom be committed on the part of the strikers. But the operators, when they find the miners more resolute and enduring than they had calculated upon use other means than starvation to break up the combination. They endeavor to induce the more moderate and sensible among the strikers to resume work; but such men, although opposed to striking, will not work unless the majority agree to do so, nor is it safe for them to do so if they were willing. Advertisements are sometimes made in remote mining districts by the operators, setting forth the inducement of steady work and good wages. They are met by counter advertisements from the strikers, urging all fellow craftsmen to stay away from the district until the dispute is settled, and so perfectly are the miners organized by common ideas of honor that no inducement in the shape of increased wages will prevail with any of the regular craft to take the places of their fellows on a strike. When new miners are secured they are usually immigrants, ignorant of our language, or negro exslaves. The presence of these strangers at the mines arouse the angry passions of the strikers, and rioting and incendiar-

ism are to be feared. This condition of affairs is, however, not applicable to coal miners alone. Whenever new men are brought to take hair in the hash and more in the mattresses. the places of men on a strike, it seems to make little difference whether the strikers be ignorant men or intelligent men, whether railroad laborers, coal miners or skilled mechanics, trouble will follow unless the strangers are protected; and this is true not of workingmen of the United States alone but of every country where laborers have the right of combination. The strikers look upon the strangers as hirelings brought to degrade labor, as health and his physical energies going men taking the bite out of their children's mouths and denounce them as a rich man to live-hic-pearably with hiz mus-'blacklegs" or "scabs" or "rats" accordmasses, from his work all will admit, but | ing to the approbious epithet in use in men whose intellects have become cloud- trade organizations. More rioting occurs government, according to the measure of ed, whose tempers have become soured by miners, during attempts made to sup-

miners' strikes are more frequent and protracted than those by other laborers. ANDREW ROY.

HUMOROUS VARIETY. What interjection is of the feminine gender?-

If falsehood paralyzed the tongue, what a leath-like silence would pervade society.

Accommodating a friend with a fifty-dollar note is an ex-L-lent way of getting rid of money. The extreme height of misery is a small boy with a new pair of boots and no mud puddle. Cool drinks-Those taken at another fellow's xpense, without invitation.- Sunday Courier.

Early to bed and early to rise Makes a man boast in a way we despise Soliloquy by a tippler-The public always noces you when you have been drinking, and never when you are thirsty-

The useless waste of money on weddings and funerals calls for reform. Extravagance makes

young men dread marriage and death. The sun's rays focus on the earth about this seaon of the year, and those are the raysons for its

seing hot enough to scorch a paper collar. Painting the Lily .- Generous shoeblack (to colored gentleman): "Better 'ave 'em done, sir l'Iltouch up yer face, too, for the same, sir!"

The Turks are trying to compel the citizens of Bucharest to take an oath on the Koran, See here! Isn't it about time to give that Bucharest -[N. Y. Graphic. You'are a nuisance. I'll commit you," said an

ffended judge to a noisy person in court. have no right to commit a nuisance," said the of-An Indiana man has just been neatly scalped

by a stroke of lightning, and he speaks of it as a very wigged performance .- N. Y. Commercial A young lady, following a Shaksperian play

with the book, remarked to her companion: "How imperfect those actors are! None of them say 'exit' when they go off.' A person who was sent to prison for marrying

two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he got two they fought each other. "Mrs. Spink's," observed a boarder to his land-

lady, "the equal adjustment of the establishment could be more safely secured if there was less "Have you much fish in your bag?" asked a person of a fisherman. "Yes, there is a good eel

in it," was the rather slippery reply. Even during the heated term two of our Western contemporaries got into a grammatical dis pute. Its singular bow n en could be in such a ood, while the heat is intense.-[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

In Bath Abbey, England, is to be seen the fol owing: "Here lies Ann Mann, She lived an old maid and died an old Mann.

It wasn't a loaded Stark county preacher who ecently said: "Brezzern, szeasier for a cmmilhic-tgo srough se knee of an idol, gan for-hiczer-in-law."

An Illinois judge has decided that a washing bill cannot be collected, and any experienced washer-woman will tell him that he is right six times out of ten, which is probably better than advent of the Democratic party to power their population and race. They were and whose bones have become stiff and plant their labor, but only because the average of his decisions.

J. P. SOURBECK, Auditor Stark County.

It is supposed that the reason graduates of female colleges are called bachelors of art instead of maids of art. is that the former is a higher degree. At least the maids are always after the bachelors.-[Norwich Bulletin. Some one says that no matter how warm it may

be during the day, at night it is too cool to sleep in the open air without covers. And yet we no-tice that those who "live out" complain of the heat as much as those who don't .- (Norristown This is the way a citizen of Denver advertises

for a lost calf: "Rund away-1 Red and vite caf. His is be hint leg vas plack, he vas a she caf. Enipotti vot prings him pack pairs 5 toliars, Jacob zuddering, Clear Creek, three miles pehind the pridge." A shoemaker's son has secured the naval cadet-

ship in Fernando Wood's district, and it is hoped is not the last of him, but that he will toe the mark, welt the enemy if he evergets a chance, and get his share of the booty .- (N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. In a suburban school a teacher gave out the

word "psalter" to a class in spelling. It was a "poser" to all till it reached the loot of the class. when a curly-headed little fellow spelt it correctly, and, on being asked to define it, shouted out "more salt!" An ex carpenter publishes a paper out in Illinois. He ought to make a good display of adse.

and that's plane.—[N, Y, Com. Adv. And yet it is very doubtful if he makes enough these dull times to enable him to "plank" down for his "board" at the end of each week .- (Norristown A gentleman having an appointment with another who was habitually unpunctual, to his

great surprise found him waiting. He thus addressed him: "Why, I see you are here first at last. You were always behind before; but I am glad to see you have become early of late." A young man having preached for his bishop. was anxious to get a word of applause for his la-

bor of love. The bishop, however, did not introduce the subject, and his younger brother was obliged to balt the hook for him. "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day?" "No, sir; not at all, nor by the depth either. A book agent who started out to canvass for

"The Tribulations of the Mariyrs," was kicked out of five offices the first day, and nearly scalded to death by an irate woman whom he interrupted in her culinary duties. Now he swears that the tribulations of the martyrs amount to just noth ing compared to his own, and he wants his name added to the list when a new edition of the book is printed .- [Norristown Herald.

THE Republican candidate for Governor, of Indiana, G. S. Orth, late minister from the United States to Venezuela. It seems the Republicans of that State have taken alarm at the prospect of defeat with Orth, owing to his complicity with the frauds in the Venezuela commission. He went to Washington ten days ago, but failed to appear before the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which is investigating this robbery of a weak and friendly Government. Orth agrees to get off the ticket, and the party leaders are searching for a candidate, it is